**Geography**

**The Nile River flows through Egypt. In total, it flows for 4,145 miles.**



The Egyptians used the Nile River for many things. One thing they used it for was transportation. Also, the Egyptians used it for trade and for recreation, like swimming. To add to that, the Nile River was a food source. Last but not least, it provided fertile soil to grow crops.

http://t1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:hNkVCZ4ZGdAXGM:http://www.waterdivining.com.au/images/water-streams.jpg

There are many other geographical features other then the Nile River. To start, they had cataracts which provided protection. Also, the based the calendar on the flooding and growing season. Plus, they dug up rocks for the pyramids. That is a handful of Ancient Egypt’s geographical features.

**Historical**

**Leaders**

Hatshepsut married her half brother, Thutmose II. After Thutmose II died, his wife, Hatshepsut, became pharaoh. She was the first woman pharaoh. Hatshepsut was not at all interested in war or conquest. She was more interested in trade and building temples. After she died, a spectacular funeral temple was built for her.



**Hatshepsut was the first woman pharaoh.**

I am comparing Hatshepsut to Harriet Tubman. One way that they were both alike was that they both hated war. They didn’t want to be a part of it at all. A way they are different is that Hatshepsut was very high-class and rich. Harriet was a poor slave. That is a few comparisons of Harriet Tubman and Hatshepsut.

**Harriet Tubman was a famous leader of the Underground Railroad.**



**Contributions**



**Egyptian numbers**

**🡸**

One of the most important contributions of Egypt was mathematics. They used a number system based on ten which makes it easier to divide and trade things. They also came up with that *pi*=3.16, which was calculated by drawing a circle within a square. Also, they used decimals and fractions. Plus, they figured out that a 90° angle is a right angle, and they preformed problems in multiplication.

If the Egyptians didn’t think of this stuff, I don’t know where we would be. We use fractions and decimals every day to split things up. Also *pi* is very important in mathematics today. Last but not least. They preformed multiplication problems. We need them today so we don’t have to add as many numbers. It makes things faster.

**Building Projects**

Pyramids were a big part of Egyptian civilization. The pyramids were used as tombs for the pharaoh. Egyptians also believed that a pyramid would be the home of the gods. There were different kinds of pyramids such as the regular pyramid, the stepped pyramid, and the bent pyramid. Plus, the shape of the pyramid represented the rays of the sun falling on the earth. By 1567 BC pyramids were no longer being built.

http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:HT-qZ50WbmJFLM:http://img5.travelblog.org/Photos/17776/243953/p/f/321.jpg

**Pyramids in Ancient Egypt were homes to the gods.**

To the Egyptians, pyramids might have been worth it. They thought this because pyramids were where their gods lived, and they needed a place to worship them. My opinion is that pyramids are cool looking, but useless. Pyramids were always being robbed, so obviously there was no point in building them. As you can probably tell, Egyptians thought pyramids were worth it, but today people might think differently.



**Bent pyramid🡺**

**Dedication**



*Goog*

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